(LVIIth Year.) THE (No. 2878.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1802.

NASSAU, January 29.

YESTERDAY arrived the Stork sloop of war, captain Taylor, in a passage of 29 days from London, having on board his excellency John Halket, Esq. appointed to the government of this colony, and his lady—also, Dawson Kelly, Esq. surveyor-general, and secretary to his excellency the governor.

We have not been able to procure any London papers that may have come by the Stork, in time to select any thing for to-days paper. We are informed, however, verbally, of a very important piece of intelligence, if it be true in its extent—we mean no less than of a RUPTURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE, even in this advanced stage of it, between Great-Britain and France. Buonaparte, it appears, without the concurrence of our government, that is, clandestinely, sent to sea, on some secret purpose a squadron of 15 or 18 sail of the line from Brest. Our government not being able to obtain any satisfaction on this head, immediately ordered a fleet of 17 sail of the line to watch their motions; but we are sorry to state, that from an aversion in the sailors to proceed, till they were paid off, the fleet was obliged to return to Portsmouth, where some of the ringleaders were tucked up.

We are not inclined to believe, that this business is of serious importance, as it would appear from this report; but we are assured, that little progress has been made in the adjustment of the definitive treaty.

BOSTON, February 20.

News from the Mediterranean.

Captain Folger, who arrived here yesterday, in 49 days from Leghorn, informs, that four days before he sailed, Mr. Appleton, consul at Leghorn, received a letter from Naples, informing him, that the George Washington frigate, of 32 guns would come round to Leghorn, to take the vessels under convoy which were ready to sail; and touch at Marseilles for those waiting there: That Mr. Cathcart had received a letter from Tripoli, dated December 28th, mentioning that the bathaw had purchased a Greek built ship, of 16 guns, which was to sail in a few days on a cruise, in company with a brig of 12 guns. The Tripoline admiral sails in the ship. Mr. Cathcart's correspondent advised the Americans to wait convoy, as he imagined the risk very great: That on the 28th December, commodore Dale, in the President, of 44 guns, in coming out of Port-Mahon, struck on a rock, and was at Toulon repairing: That on the 12th December, the Philadelphia of 44 guns, captain Barron, sailed from Leghorn, on a cruise—supposed off Naples: That the Essex was daily expected at Leghorn from Gibraltar: And that on his passage home, Majorca bearing N. E. six leagues, captain Folger was chased by a black ship shewing 18 guns (which answered the description of the above Tripoline ship) until Cape de Gatt bore E. by N. four leagues, when a sudden squall struck the cruiser and carried away his top-masts—on which he gave over chase, wore round, and stood over for the Barbary coast.

Lord Keith's fleet was at Port-Mahon, the 24th December, 1801.

NEW-YORK, February 26.

We are informed a species of contagious fever now exists in the neighbourhood of Middletown, Monmouth county, New-Jersey. If one member of a family is seized with it, it communicates to the whole. Its victims sometimes linger several weeks, in great distress. Numbers have died with it, and some are now ill. This disease is most probably engendered by the uncommonly warm and moist state of the atmosphere the present winter.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

Communication.

It appears, that the cotton tree and shrub and cotton wool of the United States have well deserved the discussions which they have lately received. The return of exports, lately published, establishes as fact, that our shipments to foreign countries of cotton or cotton wool, amounted, in the last returned year, to 20,811,201 pounds weight. This is about 70,000 bales of 300 pounds each. The highest northern situations in which this plant has been yet understood to produce are, one on the river road to Frankford creek, 3 miles north of Philadelphia, and one on the northern road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia. We have reason to believe numerous experiments in gardens and fields will be made in the southern parts of Pennsylvania and Jersey, and in Delaware and Maryland this year, with a view to household manufactures. In Delaware and Maryland, and all the country south of Pennsylvania, it is hoped and believed, that a general and extensive cultivation will take place. Sweden, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Germany, will probably create into a very animated competition in the great business of manufactures. They cannot increase the quantity of sheep's wool, but they may have the quantity of cotton increased for them. The following account of the cotton made by certain foreign countries is a matter of considerable interest to us at this juncture:—

	Pounds weight.
The produce of St. Domingo, (French part) in 1788, was	6,500,000
Ditto of all the British-West-Indies, with what they drew thither from other places, in 1788,	4,250,000
Ditto of the Dutch colony of Surrinam, in 1799,	925,967

There is no doubt that the increase of *the cotton* manufactories in Great-Britain since 1785, '6 and '7, has been very great. The computed quantity manufactured in the British European dominions last year is forty millions of pounds, of which the American quantity (say 24 millions) was a very large proportion. But the demand by their competitors on the continent of Europe in 1802 will be also great. Our own coarse and bulky manufactures of cotton adds considerably to the demand. There is such a weight of candles *exported* from hence, besides our own vast consumption, as to require, at seven to the pound, above ten millions of wicks. There is scarcely a regular city or country store within one hundred miles of navigation, in the states which do not produce cotton, but what sells cotton for spinning, weaving, quilting, candle wicks, and various purposes. Our domestic consumption is very great. In the cotton raising states this valuable production supplies the place of sheep's wool, flax and hemp in a number of manufactories. This country, as an act of *patriotism*, will turn to the general use of foreign and domestic cotton goods in lieu of foreign woollen, silken, flaxen and hemped goods. It is our interest to take foreign cotton goods from the nations which take our cotton wool and manufacture it for us into cloathing, blankets, rugs, coverlids, and other bedding, carpets, quilting, &c. &c. It is a certain fact, that the Chinese make cotton carpeting; and it is equally certain, that the French make cotton blankets. We are surprised to find the ingenious British manufacturers do not attempt those manufactures. We believe, the French, Dutch and Germans will intercept some of their supplies of wool. Let them then work up American cotton into articles, formerly made of sheep's wool. They have no such customers on earth as this nation, which shipped to foreign nations in the last returned year, exports worth 93,020,543 dollars. Cotton hats appear to be a practicable manufacture, and it is certainly the interest of our manufacturers to endeavour to offer to their customers both cotton hats and wool hats. Silk, fur, hair and wool are made into hats. To a person unacquainted with the art, cotton hats appear worthy of an attempt. If they were made with light drab-coloured outsides for summer wear, and green underparts, they would be adapted to the use of a great number of persons. If this wonderful production of America (COTTON) can be consumed and exported with advantage, it must continue to yield great profits to the cotton raisers, and by multiplying them and manufacturers of cotton, it must so far prevent a redundancy of grain and meat, and salted fish, as to occasion the grain and cattle, farmers and fishermen of the United States to have good and certain markets. It is ever to be remembered, that it does not require rich land, but in every state it should be studied to plant it in situations the least exposed. The sea-side air, and a dry air, inland, perhaps are best.

February 27.

In the senate, on Thursday last, the motion, relative to fixing the permanent seat of government, for this commonwealth, was taken up. The vote was first taken on Columbia, for which there appeared 11. Next on Philandelphia, when 9 rose. Then on Lancaster, which had also 9. And lastly on Harrisburg; for which there were 14.

The following extract from an account of the weather in the winter of 1790, by a citizen of Philadelphia, may serve to calm the fears of such persons as dread an unfriendly influence of the present moderate winter upon health and the productions of the earth.

December, 1789. The weather moderate during the early part of this month. 25th a pleasant day. No ice in the river. Three light snows this month. Rain from the 28th to the 31st, but the weather moderate.

January 1, 1790. A charming day; no ice in the river, and no frost in the ground.

January 2. This day as pleasant as yesterday. Boys swam in the river, and ships arrived, and sailed, as in the middle of summer.

January 3. A delightful day; more like October than January; the weather continued moderate and pleasant till the 10th, when it became as cold as to produce ice in the gutters. January 11, a light snow, but soon afterwards the weather became moderate; flies common in the house.—31st. Crossed the Delaware this day with as much ease as in mid-summer. An old lady between 70 and 80 years of age informed me that she recollected a winter equally mild sixty years ago, in which the river was not frozen, and yet the *next summer was a most plentiful one for fruit and grain.*

February 6th. This day cold. 7th, the mercury at 22 deg. in the house. The navigation was stopped for the first time during the winter. 9th, a snow. 10th, the mercury at 8 deg. at 7 o'clock in the morning. 11th, the mercury at 10 deg. at the above hour. The river so much frozen as to admit of skaiting on it.

July. The weather cool, and the city *uncommonly healthy.*

August. This month *very healthy.* 29th. The city continues *very healthy.*

September. *Great quantities of fruit this month, and of an excellent quality.*

P. S. The recorder of the above facts has lately heard, that in a late English magazine, there is a comparative view of the influence of cold and moderate winters upon health in Great-Britain, from which it appears, moderate winters were always succeeded by the most healthy summers and autumns.

March 3.

From a late Irish paper.

There was living in the year 1782, a Russian peasant of the name of Theodore Basilly, 75 years of age, who had the very extraordinary number of 87 children, by 2 wives, viz.—By his first wife, at 4 births, 4 each time; 7 births, 5 each time; and at 16 births, 2 each time; in all 69.—By his second wife, at 2 births, 3 each time; and at 6 births, 2 each time; in all, 18.—Total 87.

From a London paper.

A very extraordinary forgery has recently been discovered at Norwich, by a young lady of that city. Miss —— last week went to the bank of Gurney & Co. and presented a draft of 400l. for payment, purporting to be drawn on the house by Mr. Evans, of Kirby. On looking at the draft, Mr. Gurney remarked to the lady, that this was not according to the manner in which Mr. E. had hitherto drawn his bills. Miss —— asked "how so?" He replied, because he never knew him to draw upon a stamp before; and that he always signed Thomas Brown Evans and not Thomas B. Evans, as appeared the signature of the present bill. Miss —— persisting, however, that it was drawn and signed by Mr. Evans, she was required to call the next morning, and went away. Mr. Evans was immediately sent for, and being shewn it by the banker, declared the bill not to have been drawn by him, and agreed to wait the issue of Miss ——'s application in the morning; but soon after returning, he asked to look at the bill again, when, upon receiving it, he is said, under the pressing influence of his humanity, to have put it into the fire. The affair might probably have rested here, had not Miss ——, on going home, voluntarily declared to her family the fraudulent attempt that she had made, with all the circumstances that had passed upon the subject at the bank: the consequence was, that her family, consisting of a father, mother, two sisters and herself, left Norwich on Monday last for Yarmouth, and thence embarked for Hamburg in the course of that evening. Until this extraordinary event, Miss ——, who is beautiful and accomplished, was highly esteemed for the amiableness of her manners; her elder sister, a short time since, was married to a field-officer in the army. The family thus involved in extreme distress, being in easy if not affluent circumstances, and the author of their misery having discovered no propensity to extravagance, it is difficult to ascertain the motive that occasioned this extraordinary attempt, which Miss —— herself refused to declare.

SAVANNA, February 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the town of St. Mary's, dated 10th February, 1802—stating a few absolute facts.

"I am sorry to inform you that our neighbours in East-Florida are in a dreadful situation at present. That infamous fellow Bowles, has at length brought the Indians and Spaniards to open hostility. Four months past, the Machasooky town of Indians, (where general Bowles makes his head quarters) took from the plantation of F. P. Fatio, Esq. on the river St. John's, forty-nine of his negroes, which were conveyed to Bowles; Mr. Fatio's son followed a few weeks after to the Indian town, and saw Bowles, but could not recover one of his negroes, and not without great difficulty got back himself, being greatly insulted, and having his horses taken from him. A gentleman from New-England named Hull, (commonly called judge Hull) obtained from the governor

of Florida, leave to form an extenſive ſettlement at the Matanzas, about 60 miles to the ſouthward of St. Auguſtine; the ſame ſpot where Dr. Turnbull had his Creek ſettlement. Mr. Hull had brought from the northward a number of ſettlers, with whom he began to prepare for planting. But Bowles's Indians came; whipped ſome, plundered the whole of them of every thing they had, and drove them out of the country: This took place about a month or ſix weeks paſt. About three weeks ago a party of the ſame Indians plundered Mr. Durſong, who lived about 30 miles ſouth of Auguſtine, of ten negroes, and the ſame day killed a young man named Bonnelly, carried off his mother and three ſiſters.—Four days paſt, a party of friendly Indians, who had been ſelling their deer-ſkins, horſes, &c. in this town, and who were well known to belong to towns who never favoured Bowles's meaſures, were met by ſome of the inhabitants of Florida, within three or four miles of this place, on the Spaniſh territory, when four of them were ſhot. This ill-timed, imprudent act, will, in all probability, bring a general Creek war on the Floridas. The thinly ſcattered inhabitants are flying in all directions for ſafety—ſome to Auguſtine, ſome to the iſlands on the ſea coaſt, and ſeveral have come on our ſide of St. Mary's river. It is now evident that all the ſettlements in Florida will be totally broke up; and of courſe, thoſe reſtleſs Americans who have gone there, will wiſh themſelves once more quietly ſettled under a government which is both willing and able to protect the lives and property of its citizens.—What renders the ſituation of the planters in Florida more deplorable, is, that the whole force of the province (militia included) is by no means equal to meet three hundred Indians in the woods. Add to this, that there is not a ſingle military poſt on their frontier toward the Indians.—Poor encouragement this, indeed, for emigrants to that country."

CHARLESTON, February 19.

Captain Gorton, who arrived yeſterday from Gonaives, on the 3d inſt. in the bite of Leogane, ſaw ſix ſail of French ſhips of the line and two frigates; one of which he ſpoke, told him, that they were bound to Port-Republic, and that a fleet had ſailed from Breſt, at the time they left France, for Cape-Francois. He afterwards ſpoke with captain Tuttle, from Port-Republic, who informed him, that he paſſed nine ſail of Britiſh ſhips of the line, in the bite of Leogane, one of which informed him, that they were waiting for the arrival of a French fleet.

John Halket, Eſquire, lately appointed governor of the Bahama Iſlands, arrived at Naſſau, on the 28th January, with his lady and family, in the Stork ſloop of war.

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, March 3, 1802.

The *judiciary bill* was read the third time, when Mr. Lowndes moved its poſtponement till the firſt Monday in December next.

On which a debate of conſiderable length enſued—when the queſtion was taken by yeas and nays, and loſt; yeas 32—nays 59.

The *main queſtion* was then taken on the paſſage of the bill by yeas and nays—yeas 59—Nays 32.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Alſton, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Biſhop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawſon, Dickſon, Elmendorf, Elmo, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, J. Heiſter, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackſon, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholſon, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, of N. Y. J. Smith, of Virg. Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southward, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Tallaferro, Thomas, Thomſon, A. Trigg, Van-Cortlandt, Van-Ness, Varnum, Van-Horne, R. Williams—59.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Euſtis, Foſter, Goddard, Griſwold, Grove, Haſtings, Hemphill, Henderſon, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, L. R. Morris, Pence, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Stanley, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghaſt, Upham, Van-Renſſelaer, Wadſworth, Walker, L. Williams, Wood,—32.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool to their correspondent in Boston, dated

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22, 1801.

"By an order in council dated the 12th inſt. the exportation of grain and flour, the produce of this country, and alſo ſalted proviſions, is prohibited for ſix months, and for the like period, permiſſion is given to import foreign corn, rice, beef, pork, hams, &c. free of duty. This, together with other circumſtances, ſeems to imply, on the part of our miniſters, an apprehenſion that, notwithſtanding the abundant harveſt, it is ſtill probable, that economy in the uſe of the exiſting ſtocks of proviſions will be found neceſſary, as well as an increaſe of them by further ſupplies; and it appears to us, that the prices of proviſions generally may be expected to be higher in the ſpring than they are at preſent."

March 2.

The French expedition to St. Domingo, at preſent, we believe, engages the principal part of the attention of the conſular government, and of the Britiſh cabinet. No permiſſion has been given by England for its ſailing; but, notwithſtanding, it is daily expected to put to ſea. In the mean-time, admiral Mitchell is near Cork with a ſtrong ſquadron, having inſtructions to follow the French fleet, for which purpoſe veſſels are ſtationed to give him the earlieſt advice. He is to keep ſight of the French expedition all the way to St. Domingo, and to act as a fleet of obſervation, guarding againſt any ſiniſter deſign on the Britiſh colonies, from the ſuſpicion of which the French are not entirely free in the minds of ſome perſons. The marine force of Britain, in the Weſt-Indies, will, during the firſt years of peace, be more than double what it has been during the war; and the military, ſo far from being withdrawn, will be augmented. [*London paper, Dec.* 15.]

March 3.

Conflagration of the Cape.

Arrived laſt evening, capt. Rogers, of the ſchooner Nelly, from Cape-Francois, which he left on the 14th February. The news by capt. R. is moſt diſtreſſing, both on account of the American property which has been deſtroyed at the Cape, and the ſcenes of horror and bloodſhed which have and will take place.

It appears that a diviſion of the French fleet, conſiſting of fourteen ſail of ſhips of the line and 11 other ſhips of war, with about 20,000 men, arrived off the Cape on the 3d of February, when negotiations were entered into by the commandants on each ſide, as to the terms on which the one party were to be permitted to land, and the tenure on which the other was to hold their liberty and property. During thoſe negotiations, gen. Leclerc refuſed to recognize any ſuch character as a governor in the iſland, whoſe ſanction, it was pretended by the blacks, was wanting to permit him to land. This impolitic ſtep immediately rouſed the ſuſpicions of the negroes, who peremptorily forbade him to land, and threatened, if force were uſed, to repel it by force—to fire the town and murder the whites. On the evening of the following day, one of the ſhips hove in near ſhore, and was fired on by the battery with red hot ſhot; which was at the ſame time the ſignal for the conflagration of the town. Fire and faggots lighted up the flames in many parts at the ſame time, and the place, during the night, exhibited a ſcene of horror and deſtruction beyond the power of deſcription, and equalled only by the dreadful fate it experienced in the year '92. Many maſſacres took place, and the brutal rage of the negroes ſpared neither age nor ſex, nor of their own colour, except Americans, one only of whom (a young man from Charleſton) was killed. With one hand the black dæmons of ſlaughter were ſeen holding up the writhing infant, and hacking off its limbs with the ſword in the other. Thoſe that eſcaped the ſword were preſerved to witneſs more horrid ſenſations, being dragged by the negroes, (who evacuated the town during the fire, and after the demoliſhing of the forts) to their ſtrong places in the mountains, to ſerve as hoſtages to glut their fury. On the morning of the 5th, of 2000 houſes, 59 only had eſcaped the ravages of the flames, and their tenants, except a wretched few on board the American ſhipping, were no where to be ſeen. Sugars and other property either rolled in liquid fire along the ſtreets, or mounted in cloudy volumes to the ſkies. All the plantations of the extenſive and once flouriſhing plain aroundd the Cape for many miles, exhibited the ſame tremendous appearance. P. de Paix was alſo conſumed, and every town in the iſland except Fort-Dauphin, it was expected, would ſhare a ſimilar fate with the Cape. Fort-Dauphin had been preſerved, by another diviſion of the fleet taking poſſeſſion of it without moleſtation—four diviſions having arrived at different points of the iſland about the ſame time. Beſides the two mentioned, one had gone into the bite of Leogane.

After the total evacuation of the Cape by the blacks, the French ſhipping haled into the harbour and took poſſeſſion of the town and forts. Captain Rogers was permitted by the intendant to ſail on the 14th with diſpatches, we learn; but all other Americans were ſtill detained.

It was not known where Touſſaint was during the conflagration, but he was ſuppoſed to have been at the Cape incog, directing the hand of deſtruction. He is now at the head of his army in the mountains, in a place ſtrong by nature, and which he had for ſome time been fortifying and rendering impregnable, by art. To this ſtrong poſt he has retired with his treaſury and his myrmidons; and from it will make his murderous excurſions and harraſs his aſſailants. Rigaud, his old and implacable rival, was with his enemies, and much was expected from his knowledge of the iſland and his influence with the inhabitants of the ſouth.

It was reported at Cape-Francois that the fleet deſtined for Guadaloupe had arrived, and that the ſame tragic ſcenes had occurred there.

Extract of a letter from a captain at Cape-Francois, to his owner in this city—February 10.

"On the 3d inſt. the French fleet arrived off the harbour, and ſent in a cutter to know on what terms they were to be received; when general Chriſtophe, thought proper not to let them come into the harbour, and ſent out the cutter again with orders to the admiral, that if he attempted to come in by force, he would ſet fire to the town. On the 4th there being very little wind all day until afternoon, one of the French ſhips came very near the fort, intending, we ſuppoſed, to have come in, when the fort immediately fired on them, and obliged them to hale off again, and in one hour afterwards the town of Cape-Francois was ſet fire to in ſeveral places, when it exhibited the moſt ſhocking ſight I ever ſaw."

The ſecretary of the treaſury has preſented to the houſe of repreſentatives an eſtimate of the ſums which in his opinion will be neceſſary for the public ſervice for the year 1802, of which the following is an abſtract:

For the legiſlative department	179,526 66
Executive department	30,000
Department of ſtate	22,710
Treaſury department	79,444 34
War department	19,910
General poſt-office	10,260
Compenſation to loan officers, &c.	26,250
Removal of the offices of the treaſury department in 1800	2,000
Surveyor-general's office	2,584
Officers of the mint	10,600
Government of the North Weſtern Territory	5,500
Do. of Miſſiſſippi Territory	5,500
Do. of Indian Territory	5,500
Diſcharge of demands againſt the United States unprovided for, as ſhall be aſcertained and admitted in due courſe of ſettlement at the treaſury	2,000
Judiciary department	92,200
Expences of ſupreme and diſtrict courts, &c.	30,000
Do. of circuit courts	15,000
Miſcellaneous annuities and grants	1,500
Military penſions	93,000
Mint eſtabliſhment	10,900
Light-houſe eſtabliſhment	44,841 44
Surveying department	24,296 70
Miſcellaneous claims	4,000
Contingent fund	20,000
Second cenſus	16,000
Quarantine and health laws	69,026 12
Intercourſe with foreign nations	64,050
Expence of treaties	24,066 67
Expences in relation to captures	29,000
Relief and protection of ſeamen	15,000
Expences of the military eſtabliſhment	1,089,323 80
Indian department	60,750
Arſenals, magazines & armouries	66,766 88
Defenſive protection	120,000
Contingent expences of the war department	30,000
Naval eſtabliſhment	538,018 34
Veſſels laid up in ordinary	47,716
Half pay of officers, not under orders for actual ſervice	11,280
Marine corps	101,381 25
Materials for ſix ſeventy-fours, and two extra ſhips	305,000
Improving navy-yards, dock-yards, and wharfs	100,000
Total	3,448,147 18

The following interesting paragraph is from a French paper.

"Some time ſince, a grocer in Nantes, of conſiderable property, who was left a widower with three helpleſs children, on his return home from midnight maſs (it being vigil) found his houſe all in a blaze; his firſt acclamation was, where are my children—I muſt relieve them or we ſhall periſh together: he applied a ladder to the wall, ruſhed into the flames, and ſucceeded in penetrating into the room where the little children were in bed; he had already taken two of them in his arms, when a third, the youngeſt, a beautiful girl, cried out, "Sure papa you will not leave your own little Mary in the fire;" The diſtracted parent took the little innocent wrapped in her night cloathes in his teeth and by miracle eſcaped without material injury to himſelf or his precious burden."

March 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, dated the 12th December, to his friend in the city of Waſhington.

"It now appears certain that this place will be given up to the French: I am informed that the governor is making arrangements for the evacuation of the forts from Baton Range down on the eaſt ſide of the river. The people generally do not reliſh the change, particularly the Americans."

LAST NOTICE,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SIMON RETALLACK, of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt of May next, for ſettlement, otherwiſe they will be excluded all benefit from ſaid eſtate.

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, March 9, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of SARAH WARFIELD, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requeſted to exhibit them, legally atteſted, to JOSEPH EVANS, of the city of Annapolis, on or before the ninth day of April next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to be in readineſs to make payment at that time.

SAMUEL LUKENS, Executor.

February 16, 1802. J. Evans

On the twenty-seventh day of March, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal, and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
March 5, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1802.

Samuel Shekell,
vs.
Lieutenant Grant, and Elizabeth his wife, Isabella Campbell, and Rose Campbell.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for conveying unto the complainant the equitable interest of John Campbell, deceased, in and to a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called GILEAD, which was purchased by the said John Campbell, in trust, for the said complainant, and which from him hath descended to the defendants, who are stated to reside out of the state, beyond the jurisdiction of this court; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the second day of April next, give notice to the defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of the bill, and warn them to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
1

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1802.

Thomas Harwood,
against
John Davis, Charlotte Davis, Thomas Davis, Ely Davis, Jehabod Davis, Robert Davis, Gaither Davis, Caleb Warfield, and Milcah his wife, John Randall, and Ruth, his wife, John Brown, and Elizabeth his wife, Ralph Gaither, and Sarah, his wife, defendants.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of two tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, the one called The VICTORY, containing thirty acres of land, the other called EAGLE TOWER, containing eight acres of land, to satisfy the complainant a debt due him from Robert Davis, deceased, who died seized in fee of the said two tracts of land, and in which said two parcels of land the said John Brown hath an equitable interest; the bill states, that the defendant, John Davis, would have been sole heir to the said Robert Davis, deceased, had it not been for the act, entitled, An act to direct descents, and that the other defendants are also heirs of the said Robert, the deceased, that Robert Davis, and Charlotte Davis, two of the defendants, reside out of the state, and the said John Davis having appeared and answered the said bill; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of May next, to give notice to the defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of the bill, and to warn them to appear here, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
1

In CHANCERY, March 3, 1802.

Austin Allen,
vs.
Thomas Allen.

THE object of this petition is to obtain a decree for recording an indenture, executed by the defendant, Thomas Allen, to the petitioner, Austin Allen, for the conveyance of one undivided fourth part of a tract or parcel of land lying in Prince-George's county in the state of Maryland, being part of a tract of land called DUNKELL, supposed to contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the petitioner states, that the defendant, Thomas Allen, resides out of the state of Maryland; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of April next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.
February 23, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, February Term, 1802.

ON the report of WILLIAM KILTY, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL LANE,

Ordered, That the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 20th day of April, 1802, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 20th day of March next; the report states, that a tract of land, in Calvert county, called HORNISHAM, was sold for nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre; that a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called PURNEL'S ANGLES, was sold for six dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

That a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called HARRISON'S ENLARGEMENT, was sold for four dollars and twenty-five cents per acre; that a tract of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called GRAMMAR'S CHANCE, was sold for ten dollars and fifty cents per acre; that a tract of land, called TARAPIN ISLAND, in Anne-Arundel county, was sold for eight dollars and fifty cents.

That a small piece of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called The FIRST DISCOVERY, was sold for twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents per acre; that a small piece of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called The SECOND DISCOVERY, was sold at the rate of twenty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents per acre; that a small piece of land, in Anne-Arundel county, called The THIRD DISCOVERY, was sold at the rate of thirty dollars per acre; and, that an undivided moiety of a lot in Pig Point, with a store-house and other buildings thereon, was sold for one hundred and twenty dollars. The amount of all the sales together is £.2057 3 10.

A. C. HANSON, Chan.
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

In CHANCERY, February Term, 1802.

Benjamin Adams,
vs.
William Hanner, son and heir at law of Alexander Hanner.

THE object of the petition is to obtain a decree for recording a deed of conveyance, executed on the fifth day of March, in the year seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, by Alexander Hanner, of Charles county, in this state, to John Hanner, of the same county, for a conveyance, in fee simple, to the said John Hanner, of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the county aforesaid, to wit: all that part of a tract of land called BOSWELL'S DESERT, containing fifty acres, and all that part of a tract of land called MARY'S DELIGHT, containing thirty-seven acres of land, containing in the whole eighty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less; the bill states how the defendant's title accrued, and states likewise that he is out of the jurisdiction of this court; it is therefore, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of March next, to the intent that the said Hanner may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the third Tuesday of July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
2

LAST NOTICE,

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of THOMAS CROMWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of June next, as we shall not receive any after that date, all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

HANNAH CROMWELL,
HENRIETTA H. CROMWELL,
Executrixs of Thomas Cromwell.
2
February 25, 1802.

LOST, in the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 17th instant, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the evening, a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, which had in it several papers relating to land affairs, with a bond of conveyance from the late Mordecai Gist to the subscriber, and a ten dollar bank note. Whoever may find the same, and deliver the book and papers to the subscriber, or to VACHEL STEVENS, Esq; shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

THOMAS GIST.
Annapolis, February 18, 1802. 2

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias* to me directed out of the court of Appeals, General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Monday the fifth of April next, at Mr. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A THACT or parcel of land, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres, more or less, and five negroes; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, John Hammond, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Jubb Fowler, and Mary Pottenger, administratrix of Robert Pottenger. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and terms of sale ready cash.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
February 24, 1802. 2

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the High Court of Appeals, will be SOLD, at Birkhead's store, on the 5th day of April next, for ready cash,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land, part of HARRISON'S RESURVEY, adjoining the land of William Woods, near the bay; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to satisfy a debt due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Late sheriff.
February 24, 1802. 2

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 19th of March next, at the mansion of the late major RICHARD CHEW,

ALL the real estate of the said Richard Chew, consisting of about twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, in one body, situate in Anne-Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forms the mouth of Herring Bay, twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the city of Washington; this land is as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land; the situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a large two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a commodious passage on each floor, with excellent cellars under the whole house, a large and elegant garden, laid off with walls, a good kitchen, and almost every other necessary out house. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same, by applying to Doct. Richard Chew, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond with security for the payment of the same on the chancellor's ratification, which will be in four weeks after the return of the sale is to him made by the trustee, for the residue a bond, or bonds, are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved by the chancellor, payable in two equal annual payments; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Richard Chew, or his heirs, or any person claiming by, from, or under them. It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims, shall file the same in the court of chancery, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of June next.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

N. B. The above property is to be sold in a mass, or in lots, as shall be found most agreeable to the parties immediately concerned, and to purchasers.
January 15, 1802. 2

To be RENTED,
A BLACKSMITH's SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, March 3, 1802. 2

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on moderate terms, the house he now lives in, and also the whole or one half the house occupied by Mr. James West.—A bargain may be had.

WILLIAM GLOVER.
Annapolis February 24, 1802. 3

To be SOLD, at Beard's Habitation, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 18th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day, for cash,

A LARGE and very valuable stock of horses and cattle, among which are some choice milch cows and work steers; also a large stock of hogs, Indian corn, hay, and bacon, plantation utensils, house hold and kitchen furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

3X STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.
THOMAS BEARD, Jun.

Beard's Habitation, February 25, 1802.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the twenty-fifth day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the subscriber's, in Broad Neck, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and sheep, to wit: seven head of young horses, from one year old to four, eighteen head of cattle, among which are six or eight good milch cows, and one yoke of large steers, well broke, nineteen head of sheep, with lambs, and eighty barrels of Indian corn. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock, the terms ready cash.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

February 24, 1802. 3

In CHANCERY, February 13, 1802.

Benjamin Cheney, Abraham Cheney, Ruth Proctor, Henny and John Hardesty, Debby and John Russel, Anne and John Shekells,

vs

Rebecca Cheney, Willy or Wilhelmina Taylor and Samuel Taylor.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a sale or division of two tracts or parcels of land, situate in Anne-Arundel county, called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, and BENJAMIN'S CONTENT; the bill states, that Benjamin Cheney died seized of the land mentioned, some time in the year 1792, that the following persons are his heirs at law, to wit: Benjamin Cheney and Abraham Cheney, his sons, Ruth Proctor, Henny Hardesty, and Eleanor Taylor, his daughters, Debby Russell, Anne Shekells, and Rebecca Cheney, his grand-daughters, by John Cheney, his son, that since the death of Benjamin, Eleanor Taylor, his daughter, hath died intestate, leaving Willy or Wilhelmina and Samuel Taylor, his heirs at law, that they are without the state; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 12th day of March next, to the intent that the absent defendants have notice of this bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of July next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and interest, of JOSEPH MASSEY and JOHN and BENJAMIN COMEGYS to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called PARTNERSHIP, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of dispute; this land is said to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county. And, on the first day of April will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen-Anne's county, all the right, title, claim and interest, of the aforesaid Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen-Anne's county, to wit: One tract called DUNGARNON, one other tract called MASSEY'S ADDITION, and one other tract on which Richard Semans lived. The above lands, the property of Joseph Massey, are sold to satisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforesaid Joseph Massey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar against the said Joseph Massey. The purchaser or purchasers are to give bond, with good security, for paying the whole of the purchase money in nine months, with interest from the day of sale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the chancellor, of the sale, and the whole of the purchase money being paid, and not before, the trustee, by a good deed indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, shall give, grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, and their heirs, the said Joseph Massey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, interest and estate, to the land to him, her, or them sold. Any person whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by morgage or judgment, are required to produce them on the day of sale, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Trustee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802. 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land, situate in said county, called POLE-CAT HILL, according to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X VACHEL GAITHER.

February 12, 1802.

Annapolis, February 16, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

4

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it necessary to alter the time of holding said court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will sit on the first and last Tuesday in every month, for the purpose of granting letters of administration on deceased persons estates, passing accounts, making distribution, settling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceased's estates, the register of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters testamentary.

By order,

2 JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills A. A. county.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself, at a very considerable expence, with an handsome and commodious STAGE, with excellent horses, for the conveyance of passengers, with their baggage, proposes, on the first Thursday in March next, to commence a line between the city of Annapolis and George-town, leaving Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, every Thursday morning, pass through Bladensburg, and arrive at the Union tavern in George-town the same evening; leave the Union tavern, in George-town on Saturday morning, and by the same rout arrive in the city of Annapolis in the evening; from this establishment he flatters himself he shall contribute considerably to public convenience, which, added to his assiduity and good conduct, he hopes will ensure him the patronage of a generous public.

2 JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, December 28, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those who have claims against RICHARD A. CONTEE to bring them in to him, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of May next, or they will be excluded agreeable to law.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Trustee for RICHARD A. CONTEE.

February 18, 1802. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, for the last time, that all persons having claims of any kind against the estate of JOHN MARRIOTT, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of May next, legally authenticated, and passed by the judges of the orphans court, otherwise they will be excluded by law. Given under my hand and seal, the 17th day of February, 1802.

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

P. S. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. 3

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

HENRIETTA MAYO, Executrix.

N. B. The subscriber has a good saddle horse for sale.

February 10, 1802. 3X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM CLARKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to VACHEL GAITHER, who is hereby authorised to settle the aforesaid estate.

JEULIA CLARKE, Administratrix.

February 12, 1802. 3X

IN consequence of a report which has been circulated respecting my leaving this place, I take this method of informing my friends in particular, and the public in general, that I mean to carry on the tanning busines as usual, and at the same place. I am now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who will please to favour me with their custom, on the following terms, to wit: Hides at 13/. each, or one half for the other, kip-skins at 11/3 each, and calf-skins at 5/7½, and will purchase at the market price, as will suit. I hope my former attention will merit a continuance of the favour of my customers, and it shall be my constant endeavour to give general satisfaction. 13 W. W. NORMAN.

N. B. The above leather will be finished in the neatest manner for shoe-makers and all other of my customers.

Annapolis, October 24, 1801.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 5

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has this day removed his STORE to the adjoining house, lately in the occupation of THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire; he is thankful to those who have heretofore favoured him with their dealings, and solicits a continuance.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

January 12, 1802. 7

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or 15 W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. MARY DULANY, deceased, or to WALTER DULANY, Esq; late of this city, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, those who have claims against either of the above will produce them, legally authenticated, to

R. K. WATTS.

11 To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, good lots for clover, out houses, &c. For terms apply to,

Annapolis, Dec 8, 1801. 11 R. K. WATTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.